

ASK TO EXTEND PARLIAMENT OF CANADA ONE YEAR

Resolution Adopted by Dominion Commons—Sir Wilfrid Laurier Does Not Oppose Measure.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 8.—The Canadian House of Commons today passed an address to the British Parliament asking that the British North America Act, which is the constitution of Canada, be amended to extend the term of the present Dominion Parliament for one year.

In proposing the resolution, Premier Borden said it was evident the Canadian people were opposed to a general election during the war, but unless the term of Parliament were extended as he proposed an election would be necessary this year. While it was certain the Government eventually would be beaten he declared no one could predict just when the war would end. From all the information he had been able to obtain the premier said he did not believe "we are more than half way through at the present time."

The opposition leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a speech, responded both by his opponents, asserting that while Belgium was overrun with Germany, while France had not recovered her lost territory, while the future security of England was not assured, and while the Germans had not been driven beyond the Rhine, Canada should give the mother land all the men and material of which she was capable. He agreed to the passing of the address and it was carried an hour after its introduction.

FEDERAL JURIES ARE DRAWN

For the February Term of United States Court Which Will Convene at Burlington the 23rd.

Rutland, Feb. 7.—The following jurors were summoned from the office of the United States marshal in this city to duty to serve at the February term of the district court which will open at Burlington Wednesday, February 23:

Grand jurors: Andrew H. Barrows, Winooski; Lawrence Bentley, E. E. Davis, Albert S. Drew, W. B. McKillop, George P. Tuttle, Burlington; George Buellett, Moretown; Richard Bennett, Waterbury; M. J. Doyle, Montpelier; Nelson Eskie, Isle La Motte; V. A. Gile, Morrisville; E. V. Hazen, North Hero; Nat Johnson, Northfield; John Kearney, St. Albans; Daniel Mahoney, Richmond; C. H. Marshall, Vergennes; John McLaughlin, Castleton; M. J. Phelps, Barre; William Shattuck, Eden; C. W. Sprague, Bristol; Frank Starr, Hinesburg; George H. Tupper, Barre; Peter McGettrick, Richmond.

petit jurors: Carroll Bottom, Charles E. Palmer, New Haven; M. L. Brooks, St. Albans; W. H. Buckley, Laughton; E. Brigham, J. Frank Kidder, Thomas Maynor, Charles A. Niles, F. S. Landon, Edward L. Plant, Thomas J. McDermott, Burlington; H. E. Burnham, J. W. McGarhan, Richmond; Charles Butler, Highgate; O. G. Carpenter, Essex Junction; Charles Dearborn, Bristol; Frank Ford, Isle La Motte; George Foss, Hyde Park; E. W. Henry, Underhill Center; W. H. Hobbs, W. H. Patterson, W. A. Shepard, Barre; W. B. Jackson, Essex; John H. Meahan, Fairfield Center; E. S. Meigs, George Atkins, Montpelier; James Murphy, Charlotte; Charles E. McNamara, Northfield; Hoses Preston, Vergennes; J. W. Reynolds, East Georgia; C. M. Roberts, Shelburne; Richard Smith, Enosburg; Frank Talbot, Williston; W. L. Tilton, Bakerfield; H. W. Varnum, Cambridge.

GERMANS USING LARGE CALIBRE GUNS

Active Artillery Units Reported from Italian Front.

Petrograd, via London, Feb. 8.—An official communication issued by the war office tonight says:

"The Germans fired large calibre guns in the Riga region to which our artillery replied effectively. In the Polish region the artillery activity has been rather less animated than usual. Between the Meuse and the Demer a strong party of German scouts tried to approach to our trenches, but were driven away by a fusillade."

On the Galician front in the middle of the region there have been a series of skirmishes between scouts. In the region of Lwow the enemy attempted to advance from the river crossing, but was repulsed by our fire.

"On the Black sea our ships successfully bombarded the Turkish positions on the coast region. On the Anatolian coast our torpedo boats laid a mine with a Turkish coast battery and were also attacked by a Turkish submarine, but sustained no damage. A squadron of our hydroplanes attacked with bombs the steamers anchored in Smyrna."

"On the Caucasian front engagements continue to our advantage."

EASTERN MEXICO INFESTED WITH BANDITS

New York, Feb. 8.—A party of four American mining engineers who arrived here today from Vera Cruz on the steam, Espinosa reported that the train on which they had traveled from Mexico City to Vera Cruz had been under constant fire from bandits throughout the entire journey.

The engineers said that they left Mexico City two weeks ago and traveled in an armored car which carried four machine guns. According to their story, the whole territory between the Mexican capital and the sea coast is infested with bandits.

Dr. John R. Davis, an American physician at Mexico City, was quoted as saying that there were several thousand cases of typhus fever in the capital and that smallpox was raging at Tampico. The engineers asserted that General Obregon was the man of the hour in Mexico City.

FAMILY POISONER

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A boy is dead and his parents, Theodore and Lena Hansen, and a sister, Nora, six years in a hospital, the mother fighting for her life, as the result of the effect of a poison which the police investigators and physicians have as yet been unable to identify. The four were found lying on the floor of their home

ANXIETY EXPRESSED FOR BRITISH ARMY AT KUT-EL-AMARA

Sixty-Three Days Have Elapsed since General Townshend's Force Was Isolated There.

London, Feb. 9, 1916 a. m.—The British newspapers continue to express some anxiety for the British army at Kut-el-Amara. Today is the 63rd day since General Townshend's force was isolated there. It is pointed out, however, that General Townshend is in direct communication with the relief expedition by wireless so that his position and his resources must be precisely known.

Apparently the commander recently has been virtually untroubled, but his position, with the hospitals full of wounded, in the resourceless little Arab town must be full of hardships. Descriptions from the Times again emphasize the great natural difficulties in the way of the advance of the relief force and also describe the formidable nature of the Turkish defenses which have been skillfully constructed under German advice. The Turks are known to have received large reinforcements, but it is assumed that Lieut. General Sir Percy Henry Noel Lake, commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, has taken measures to simultaneously strengthen his relief column.

WARNS BUSINESS MEN TO STOP GUESSING

Eloquent Address before Chamber of Commerce by J. H. Fahy.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Warning to American business men to place less dependence upon the proverbial American guess, "and to become less partisan in dealing with great economic questions and to systematically discourage the prevalent disparagement of the efforts of men in public life," was voiced by John H. Fahy, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at the opening of its fourth annual convention today.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Fahy, "that if we are quite frank with ourselves we must realize that for many years we have been very poorly informed as to the real facts involved in great questions between the country of special interest to us. The workmen in their organizations and the farmers in theirs have been far better posted on matters of particular importance to them than have the business men in their field, but we have now come to the period in the history of America when less dependence can be placed upon the proverbial American guess. We must begin to do constructive thinking."

"I believe also that American business men would be much more useful to the country and to themselves, if they were less inclined toward partisanship in dealing with the great economic questions which so vitally affect their interests. A number of our most important problems would have been disposed of in Congress years ago, but for petty politics."

"Another thing we business men should set out systematically to discourage is the altogether too prevalent and continuous disparagement of the efforts of men in public life."

HISTORIAN SAYS GERMANY YEARS FOR PEACE

Copenhagen via London, Feb. 8.—The famous Norwegian historian, Dr. Halvdan Koht, who is pro-German in his sympathies, after his prolonged stay in Germany is contributing a series of articles to the Christiania newspaper Social Demokrat.

Dr. Koht in these articles asserts that the entire German nation is yearning for peace. This feeling, he says, arises not from weakness, for everybody is convinced that Germany is safe, but because the country has arrived at the conclusion that Germany's enemies, especially Great Britain, cannot be crushed.

"The fact that Great Britain still retains all her territory and cannot be attacked by land and that she is less affected by the war than Germany," the writer adds, "is growing upon the whole people who are beginning to realize that in spite of her military strength Germany will never be able to enforce a definite decision in her favor."

U. S. ASKS CUBA FOR VILLA'S BROTHER

Washington, Feb. 8.—The United States has asked Cuba for the extradition of Filippillo Villa, General Villa's brother, to answer an indictment in Texas, charging complicity in cutting the line of the Southern Pacific railway near El Paso in December in an attempt to hinder movement of Carranza forces through American territory to attack Villa forces in Mexico. Villa has been arrested in Germany.

VALUE OF ADVERTISING.
Pittsburg, Feb. 8.—"Advertising" was the theme of an address by President Matthews Eubank of Newark, N. J., at the opening session of the 15th annual convention of the Pennsylvania and Atlantic Seaboard Hardware Men's Association here today.

"Advertising," the local dealer is convinced, and President Eubank, "can advertise itself in your local papers, will carry your message into hundreds of homes, but the people know what you have for sale. You can only be done by advertising. You do not count for much unless people know about you, advertise."

Five hundred delegates from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and New York are present.

WANTED: TEN COMMANDMENTS WHISTLED

A neighborhood by the name of MacDougal, who for years had guided himself in being able to play any tune that had ever been played on the pipes, had perched himself on the side of one of his native hills one Sunday morning and commenced blowing for all he was worth. Presently the minister came along, and, coming to MacDougal with the intention of saying a few words, he asked, in a very large voice, "MacDougal, do you know the Ten Commandments?" MacDougal scratched his chin for a moment, and then, in an equally large voice, said: "Dye think you're bent me, just whistle the first three or four bars, and I'll have a try at it—London T.G. Bits."

ONE DOLLAR.

Many Substantial Savings Accounts Have Started with That Amount. You can begin a savings account with this Bank for a single dollar. Many have begun that way and by adding a little each week have accumulated quite a tidy sum. Begin today.—Chittenden County Trust Co., Burlington, Vt.

Vermont Notes

News of the State Gathered Here and There.

M. C. Webber, Rutland Lawyer, Said to Have Been Offered Post of Counsel for National Life.

The position of general counsel of the National Life Insurance company, made vacant by the election of P. A. Howland to the presidency of the company, has been offered, it is said, to Mr. M. C. Webber of Rutland. No announcement has yet been made by the National Life, but it is said that the position is open to the Rutland lawyer if he should decide to accept it.

TOOK TOO MUCH SALTETER.
Malcolm McAnay, a Groton woodsman, was taken to the Barre hospital Monday morning, suffering from the effects of an overdose of salteter. Heroic measures had to be taken to counteract the effects of the stuff. Mr. McAnay, it was said, went to a cupboard at his home for medicine. He found a bottle containing the salteter and mixed therefrom a generous dilution. It grew steadily worse and by morning was in a critical condition.

SHOT HIMSELF IN HEART
The body of Earl Holt, who shot himself through the heart with a rifle Saturday evening in the home of his sister, Mrs. Henry Frost of East Putney, was sent to Concord, N. H., for burial. Holt, Mr. Frost said, was in a highly nervous condition for some time, and tried to cut his throat a month ago, but was stopped by relatives. The young man feared that he would be committed to an insane asylum. He formerly was employed in the post-office in Gardner, Mass., in which city his parents live.

WELL-KNOWN RACING MAN.

Edward Hulet Wilder, aged 51, for many years an owner of race horses, died suddenly the other day at Springfield. Mr. Wilder for many years owned and raced well-known horses, including Jones Ordway, The Governor, The Governor and Pansy Blossom. The latter participated in many free-for-all races. Mr. Wilder made his home in Burlington 15 years and later lived at Whitehall, N. Y. He went to Springfield several years ago and until January 10, 1915, conducted a horse race stable. On that date one of the worst fires in the history of the town occurred, destroying Mr. Wilder's property, 15 horses and cattle, and one man, Robert Richards of Whitehall, being burned to death. Since that time Mr. Wilder had not been engaged in business.

JOHN W. GUILTEAU DIES

John W. Guiteau, a brother of Charles J. Guiteau, who assassinated President Garfield, died the other day at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. He lived for a time in Brattleboro and was one of the foremost insurance men in the country, known as a writer on insurance subjects and as a statistician. In 1880 and 1881 Mr. Guiteau was in Brattleboro much of the time in the interest of the New York Insurance company. In the early '90s he became stationer for the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York at a large salary. On the day that Mr. Guiteau's brother committed the assassination of President Garfield, Mr. Guiteau rode from Bellows Falls to Brattleboro in the company of two Brattleboro men. He was much shaken by the tragedy, but in conversation with friends declared that the full penalty was the just due of his brother, who had always been a disappointment to his family.

SMASHED WINDOW WITH HEAD.

Vincenta Garrick of West Rutland was fined for intoxication after he entered head first the home of his sister through a window which he neglected to open previous to his entrance.

BABY WEIGHED 15 POUNDS

A son born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dunphy of West Rutland, weighed 15 pounds at birth, and measured 25 inches in length.

TO ENLARGE STONE PLANT.

The Presbyter-Corrickland company of Barre has completed plans for the enlargement of its stone plant, already one of the largest in the Barre granite belt. A 50-foot extension will be added.

ARRESTED FOR BEATING HIS SON.

A sentence of from three to four months at the house of correction will be served by William Holcomb of Healdville, a convict of breach of the peace. It was claimed that he struck his son, causing some minor injuries.

VERMONT BREVITIES

The First Congregational Church of St. Johnsbury Center has called Rev. W. A. Tate of Easthampton, Conn., to its pastorate.

VERMONT'S MAPLE ARMY.

There are said to be 10,000 maple sugar producers in Vermont. That being the fact, Vermont's product for 1916 ought to be something like 10,000,000 pounds of sugar, providing reasonable weather conditions are given. A product of 10,000,000 pounds of sugar would bring to Vermont no slight amount of material prosperity. It is up to everyone of the 10,000 Vermonters to see that the quantity is produced.

VERMONT BREVITIES.

James McKernan, Sr., a Barre granite manufacturer, died Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Gleason of Bennington celebrated their golden wedding Friday.

Samuel A. Holt, 16 years adjutant of Chester Post, Bennington, died Friday. He was 74.

Keep as well informed about store news as about news of general happenings—in your own interest.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY

The Direct Nominating System With Its Found Easy by Vermont Voters.

(From the Vermont Tribune.)
"What are the people of Vermont going to do with the two referendum propositions, the primary and State-wide prohibition?" was a question put some time ago to a gentleman who is a close observer of affairs in this State. "I believe they are going to adopt them both," was the reply.

The latter proposition is being pretty thoroughly discussed just now. The first named is not being held up in the limelight to as great an extent, but its importance must not be overlooked.

What is this direct primary, as to the desirability of which voters are to express an opinion next month? It is a simplification of the direct that is, straight from the people for the indirect that is, around by way of delegate conventions; method of nomination. The direct primary goes further than the ordinary caucus or primary, and it is well not to confound the two.

How does the direct primary work? A person who desires to become the candidate of his party for office is required to secure a certain number of signatures to a petition, the number increasing with the importance of the office sought; the required number varying widely. When a person has secured the necessary number of signatures, he is placed on the official primary election ballot. On the day of the primary the voter is handed the ballot of his party and he casts his vote for his choice.

Should the voters of the State, at the March election, adopt the direct primary, direct primary elections, it would remain to those who framed the law to decide which form to adopt—whether the "open" primary (wherein a voter may vote for the candidates for nomination of any party) or the "closed" primary (wherein participation is limited to members of the party who have been previously enrolled or who have complied with some sort of test of party affiliation).

In its most extended application the direct primary system is made to cover nominations for local and county officers, all State officers, and representatives, and members of Congress. This is called a State-wide direct primary, and now exists in a majority of the States.

It looks easy, doesn't it, both for candidates and voters. It is.

It has a direct, representative color, hasn't it? Rather more direct, rather more representative, than the convention method.

The law passed at the last session of the Legislature, on which the voters are called upon to act, provides the necessary machinery for the new system in case the popular verdict is in its favor, and the provisions of that law include safeguards looking directly toward the interests of the people and the prevention of corrupt practices.

The law was enacted in response to an evident call for the primary system. Its friends believe that such a system will bring the people nearer to the government and the government thus nearer to the people. Vermont has nothing to lose, and a lot to gain, by the establishment of a closer relation between these two, and she can afford to give the proposed new departure in elections a fair trial. There is abundant testimony that it has worked well elsewhere.

THE KIND OF FARMING THAT PAYS

(From the Rutland News.)

A Bristol young man has given concrete proof of the possibilities of intensive, intelligent and business-like farming in Vermont. On his farm of 20 acres near the town of Bristol, he has raised 12 cows in 10 years and has a dairy of 12 animals. The average income from this dairy during 1915 was \$165 gross, each showing a net profit of \$75.60. Furthermore, the farm was run on shares, the operator and owner each taking from it during the past year \$250 in clear profit. What this Bristol farmer has done, any other farmer in Vermont has nothing to lose, and a lot to gain, by pursuing a similar scientific and business system. This case cannot fail to be an inspiration to others.

A DISTINGUISHED VERMONTIER

(From the Middlebury Register.)

A native Vermontier of unique genius, who affected a dramatic rise from poverty and obscurity to wealth and influence, passed away in the sudden death this week of John A. Hill, owner of several technical papers of national influence. Born in Bennington, later in childhood moved to Middlebury, he left school early for the excitement of railroading. He also learned the printer's art and alternated between the railroad and the newspaper of his early manhood. His first great success was Power, a Journal of mechanical engineering. He never could decide between his passions—Vermonter, railroader and printer. He used similar interest in all the thousands of miles of battle lines. A description of the old fortresses, an Armenian stronghold when history began for this region, has just been prepared by the National Geographic Society at Washington. It reads as follows:

Where the Armenian plateau becomes a steep complex of gorge and mountain, is traced the present boundary line between the Russian Caucasus and Turkey in Asia, and the largest city of the all-important fortress on this strong natural frontier is Erzerum, which guards the one convenient way through the rugged heights to the railroads of Mesopotamia and the lower hills of eastern Asia Minor. The beginning of history finds this city a military station and a point of considerable strategic value. It is the Armenian fortress of olden Kalakak of antiquity, the Arabian trading base of Kalkake, the Byzantine frontier post, Theodosiopolis.

The Russians have twice decided wars against Turkey in their favor by the capture of Erzerum, and each time Erzerum has been handed back in the peace arrangements. While the attacks of the Russians against the fortress in 1877 were unsuccessful, their occupation of the town during the remainder of February, 1878, finally brought the Turks to accept the terms of peace. The assault and capture of the fortress by the Russian general, Bakhchek, in July, 1879, decided the campaign in Asia. The fortifications of Erzerum have been strengthened, however, since it last with-

HAMMERING AT ERZERUM

Famous Mountain Gateway Tamed Padlock of Turkish Herd.

Russians are hammering at the Turkish padlock upon the northeastern borderland of Asia Minor, powerful Erzerum, which has ever more important in the defense of the Ottoman frontier than has Metz in the protection of the German boundaries. While despatches from the Caucasus war theatre have been extremely meagre, the news that the forces of the Tsar are gathering for the assault of the famous gateway in the mountains makes Erzerum one of the points of greatest present interest in all the thousands of miles of battle lines. A description of the old fortress, an Armenian stronghold when history began for this region, has just been prepared by the National Geographic Society at Washington. It reads as follows:

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THAT WAS ALL.

A man was walking along the street and saw a house on fire. He rushed across the way and rang the bell. After some time a lady, who proved to be slightly deaf, appeared at the door. "Madam, your house is on fire," he said. "What did you say?" The man began shouting and down he came. "Planes bursting out! No time to lose!" "What did you say?" "House afire! Quick!" The lady smiled. "Is that all?" she said, sweetly. "Well, replied the man, hopelessly, 'that's all I can think of just now.'—Argonaut.

PACIFISTS HAVE THEIR INNINGS OF PREPAREDNESS

Tell Congressional Committees Munition Makers Are Back of the Proposed Big Army and Navy Plan.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Pacifists who said they represented the farmers, working people and voting women of the country, today warned Senate and House military committees against being stampeded into what they termed unwarranted appropriations for military preparedness.

An anti-preparedness committee, of which William D. Wald of New York is chairman, introduced itself to the committees as an organization of American citizens formed to protest against a "dangerous program of military and naval expansion, to divert the public mind from those preparations for that dark peace which it might be our country's privilege to initiate at the close of the war."

In addition to Miss Wald, opposition to war preparations was voiced by John H. Lannon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Mrs. Florence Kelley, Frank Bornhauser, a director of the National Farmers' Union, and Sara Ball, of the California Women Voters' association.

Mr. Maurer, who said he was a machinist and had been in constant touch with large organizations of laboring men, said with repeated emphasis from the crowd in the committee room composed of about equal numbers of men and women. He spoke, he explained, not for organized labor but for the working classes and claimed that the present bill for arms was inspired by those who were making immense profits selling munitions and who at the close of the European war would have a large army and navy to enforce the collection of the money owed them by bankrupt nations.

"The working people will not consent to fight such a war," he said. "Instead of spending more money, I think Congress had better investigate the money already spent. The people have asked us to be prepared. We were told we were the greatest power on earth. Less than two years ago we were told we could beat Germany and Mexico at the same time."

"Now, suddenly, we are told our boys are old boys, our army helpless. These were no rumors of war two years ago, when Germany and Austria were in the best condition of their history. If I felt now that those dying nations could threaten us, I would be ashamed to admit I was an American."

"We of the working classes who must fight these battles want to know what they are for. President Wilson tells us there may be a great conflagration tomorrow. The American people want to know what danger they are in."

"If we fear Great Britain, why permit our American capitalists to continue to equip that nation with arms. The workingmen will refuse to be cannon fodder for their wars and then we call on us to pay the bills, too. If it is right to take the workingman's life, it is right to take the rich man's fortune. What is there for the West Virginia coal miners to fight for?"

"The only way you can get the workingmen to enlist is to provide each one with the best possible rifle, a clean and rounds of ammunition and let them keep their arms in their homes. Then I will promise there will be no invasion."

Mrs. Kelley repeated the demand for an investigation of past expenditures.

"If money is squandered everywhere, it is in the old unnecessary army barracks, which should be sold more," she asked. "When we thought we were being prepared and safeguarded the money went into obsolete army barracks and inaccessible navy yards."

Mr. Bornhauser said two million farmers were behind a resolution he presented demanding economy in the expenditure of funds, opposing an increase for coast guards, opposing a reasonable expenditure for coast guards and submarines, and objecting to a larger standing army or compulsory military service.

Miss Field attributed the opposition to preparedness reported to exist in the Middle West to the advent of western women. In Indiana she realized the need of money for constructive things, she said, more than for war.

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BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1817.

Total assets \$16,671,337.93
Surplus held as a guarantee fund 1,250,381.14

4% Compound Interest 4%
Business can be transacted by mail as well as in person.

Write for Further Information

C. P. Smith, President. F. W. Ward, Treasurer.
F. W. Perry, Vice-president. E. S. Isham, Asst. Treasurer.

THERE IS AN IDEA

more or less prevalent, that success in banking is indicated by the accumulation of large DEPOSITS.

The thoughtful person realizes that a large surplus is the real barometer or measure of success and carefully notes this item in studying a bank statement.

Let us